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the average woman," there is, we believe, another side to the question. Certainly some of the reasons given for the failure of women to continue their work after marriage—e. g., "the sense of feminine respectability," and the opposition of employers on the ground of principle—that husbands should support their wives—may some time be changed. It may also be questioned whether too much is not made of the difference between men's work and women's work; and whether, though Mr. and Mrs. Webb also incline to this opinion, we should accept without question the dictum that "when all false emphasis and exaggeration have been removed, a considerable residuum or difference [between men's work and women's work] must remain" (p. 64).

Of very great interest, too, is the chapter on legislation, in which the testimony seems to be very generally in favor of the restrictions which the factory acts have placed upon the labor of women. While this is in line with current public opinion in this country as well as in England, we cannot help feeling that it is difficult for those who ask for the largest possible freedom for women in the industrial world on the one hand, to justify their demand for special protective legislation on the other.

On the whole, the book is extremely valuable as a scientific contribution to the study of an important subject, and is thoroughly interesting and readable all the way through from Professor Edgeworth's commendatory preface to the final chapter on wages—a chapter so remarkable, from the point of view of statistical method, that it could have been done only by an expert like Mr. Bowley.

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*Kinderarbeit und gesetzlicher Kinderschutz in Oesterreich.* By SIEGMUND KRAUS, Leipzig: Franz Deuticke, 1904. 8vo, pp. vi + 199.

Mr. Siegmund Kraus, teacher at Hohe Warte, a school for the blind at Vienna, in his interesting studies has endeavored to familiarize his countrymen with the need for better legislation for the protection of children of school age. His book is a protest against the hard, if not barbaric, practice of subjecting children to endless manual labor before they are bodily and mentally fit to stand the strain without lasting injury. The surveillance exercised by the

imperial government is said to be superficial, and the statistics on child labor, as furnished by the Imperial Statistical Central Commission, unreliable and altogether misleading.

Members of the Teachers' Society of Vienna in 1897 conducted an investigation in that city for the purpose of ascertaining the social and moral conditions surrounding their pupils. The result convinced them that the data on child labor, as furnished by the organs of the government, could not be harmonized with actual facts, and that the conditions were simply appalling.

For the year 1900 the government had ordered a school census to be taken, and the central organization of teachers decided, in conjunction with this, to make a separate investigation along the lines followed by the Vienna teachers in 1897. To all teachers, and other persons signifying their readiness to assist, special question blanks were furnished, and the results of the investigation form part of the author's book.

The results were better than hoped for, says Mr. Kraus. Returns were made for 786 schools with 127,624 children. It was shown that 25.7 per cent. of these, or a total of 32,786 children, had been engaged at some gainful occupation. For Lower Austria alone the following data have been compiled: Schools reporting, 498; children, 80,859; of these there were employed in gainful occupations 23,016, or 28.5 per cent. Engaged in industrial occupations were 2,383 children, or 2.9 per cent.; agricultural and herding of cattle, 15,679 children, or 18.7 per cent.; domestic service and taking care of little children, 2,646, or 3.3 per cent.; other occupations, 2,308, or 2.8 per cent. In age these children ranged as follows:

Less than eight years.....	992, or 4.3 per cent.
From eight to ten years.....	2,609, or 11.3 per cent.
Between ten and twelve years.....	4,219, or 18.3 per cent.
Over twelve years.....	9,450, or 41.1 per cent.
Age not given.....	5,746, or 25.0 per cent.

From Bohemia reports were received from 172 schools with 29,066 children, of whom 6,316, or 21.7 per cent., were employed, as follows: in industrial occupations, 2,257, or 7.8 per cent.; agricultural, 1,577, or 5.4 per cent.; cattle-herding, 486, or 1.6 per cent.; domestic service and taking care of children, 990, or 3.4 per cent.; other occupations, 100, or 3.5 per cent. Classed according to age there were:

496, or 7.8 per cent.....less than eight years  
 1,316, or 20.8 per cent.....from eight to ten years  
 1,972, or 31.3 per cent.....from ten to twelve years  
 2,033.....over twelve years  
 For 499 children no age had been given.

The Imperial Central Commission of Statistics for the corresponding year has furnished the following data: There were found employed in the Austrian empire 154,791, or 4.8 per cent. of all children of school age; of these, 51,781, or 1.6 per cent., in industrial, and 103,010 in agricultural occupations. For Lower Austria, 9,930 children, or 2.6 per cent., were reported as employed in industrial, and 14,554, or 3.8 per cent., in agricultural occupations. Bohemia had 23,139 children, or 2.4 per cent., employed in industrial, and 31,778, or 3.3 per cent., in agricultural work.

Much space has been devoted by the author to the gradual development of child-labor legislation in the monarchy, making mention of the fact that a uniform enforcement is much hampered by the difference in the school-age limits in various parts of the monarchy. This in some parts is at the fourteenth year, while in others it is at the twelfth year. School districts have the power to fix the time and length of vacation, and to grant special privileges during harvesting time.

Children employed in factories, workshops, and such industries as are subject to the visitations of the factory inspectors fare better than children working in the so-called home industries or at agriculture. No sunshine falls into the lives of these latter. Tired and worn out before reaching school in the morning, teachers find them listless, sleepy, and disinterested. To be in school to them means rest; the closing of the day's school session means more work. No wonder that they are undersized, bent down, and ambitionless. Some children have been reported as having to work from three to four hours daily before school, and an endless number of hours after school, while during vacation fifteen, seventeen, and twenty hours' work a day has not been uncommon. Some children are poorly fed and scantily clad, and in order to stimulate their vitality they are allowed to partake of liquor just like adults. Among home industries in which extensive use of such juvenile labor is made are mentioned: making of rosaries, stringing and sewing of beads, weaving, cloth-button-making, lace-making, knitting, willow-ware-making, hair-

nets-making, artificial flowers, brush-making, needle-polishing, cordage-making, and the manufacture of toys.

In school, the author says, we aim to have the children sit erect and easy; but what avails this if at home they are bent low over their work for hours and hours? As a remedy against the evils the author suggests a law forbidding the employment of any child under twelve years either at home or outside, and their employment in any industrial or agricultural occupation; further, that children fourteen years old shall not be employed during vacation for more than five hours daily, with one hour's intermission.

To the writer it seems that a book review without criticism or comment is incomplete. While it must be admitted that the study presented by Mr. Kraus is very instructive, as exposing glaring defects, not to say barbarism and cruelty, in the treatment of children of the poorer classes, yet it would appear that the author's criticism of the statistical report of the Imperial Central Commission is not well considered. The question is: Where was the line drawn by either party? The commission, it seems, has enumerated all children employed in gainful occupations, either industrial or agricultural, and legally excused from school attendance. The teachers, on the other hand, reported on all children known to them to be employed in some form, either at home or by strangers, regardless of their regular school attendance. This much for the great difference in the two reports.

While the author's desire to suppress child labor is very laudable, yet it would seem that he is too radical in his demands, inasmuch as he sees great harm in any sort of employment for a child under twelve years. The golden middle road, it seems, would in this case, be the right thing.

JULIUS MOERSCH.

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*Que faut-il faire de nos industries à domicile?* By MAURICE ANSIAUX. Brussels-Leipzig: Misch & Thron, 1904. 12mo, pp. 130.

In this work Mr. Ansiaux, a Belgian economist, discusses home industries and their economic and social effects, as compared with the modern system of centralization. His review terminates in the declaration that since the application of motive power to the manufacturing processes of articles heretofore created by home industries,